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SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
OF NEBRASKA.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON
OF ILLINOIS.

MILITARISM AND WHAT IT COSTS US.

The Imperialists ridicule the idea that we are, or are likely to become, the victims of militarism. The New York Journal very cleverly exposes the juggling to which they resort by showing up Ex-Senator Manderson's statistics of the cost of the military establishments of the principal military Powers, the speaker having undertaken to show in an address at West Point that we are in no danger from militarism, as a necessary corollary of Imperialism. The following are the figures as given by Senator Manderson:

	Pop'n.	W'r B'dgt.	Year of
France	35,517,995	\$123,517,681	1895
Germany	52,270,901	141,175,350	1898
Austria-Hungary	41,827,500	86,083,024	1897
Russia	128,902,173	148,640,191	1895
Turkey	23,509,787	19,421,755	1897
Italy	29,899,785	45,659,699	1898
Great Britain	27,888,439	83,152,750	1897
United States	75,000,000	51,093,927	1896

The Journal points out that Mr. Manderson took the figures for 1896, under a Democratic administration, and before Imperialism was heard of, instead of the following figures which show the appropriation for the fiscal year 1901:

Army	\$114,230,095.55
Fortifications	7,383,028.00
Military Academy	633,589.67
Pensions	145,245,230.00
Total	\$267,502,543.22

Thus it appears that Militarism is now costing us nearly twice as much as it costs Russia or Germany, and more than twice as much as it costs any other of the military Powers. The heaviest burden that Militarism lays upon the shoulders of any European is a tax of \$3.20, which it levies upon every Frenchman. Yet Militarism for the year 1901 will lay a tax of \$3.56 upon the head of every man, woman and child in this Republic. The head of a family of five persons will be called upon to contribute \$17.80 next year for "civilizing" the Filipino, and for pensions. The Empire begins with a Military budget and a per capita cost to the citizen larger than that of any other nation in the world. Can any man say what it will be costing us 20 years hence?

One thing is to be kept in mind—the American soldier costs his Government more than twice as much as the soldier of any other Government costs. This is because the American will not serve in the army for nothing. An army commensurate with the scheme of the Imperialists would bankrupt the Government. A reduction of the soldier's pay will follow, and then, when the free-born American declines to enlist, we shall be up to compulsory military service or to filling the ranks of the army with foreign mercenaries, who will be, at all times, prepared to do whatever the Emperor (President?) orders them to do.

The citizen who likes the prospect should vote the Republican ticket.

Unless General Gaselee's pictures are a libel on his physiognomy he will be the Buller of the Pello, if he is put in command of the allies.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt is being forcibly reminded that he is an adversary who has written a book.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

In our news columns the Virginian-Pilot has recently noted the appropriation of a sum of money by the State for the purpose of holding "Farmers' Institutes." Many persons who have never attended a Farmers' Institute have no idea of the nature, objects and benefits of the gatherings so styled.

The object of Farmers' Institutes is to assemble together the agriculturists of the districts where they are held, both males and females, children and adults, for the purposes of open discussion of practical farm topics by those present, including lectures on farm topics who are specially engaged by the Department of Agriculture of the State for this purpose.

The diversification of crops is favored, as a rule, so that in case of the failure of one crop there will be other crops that yield return to the farmers. The breaking away from sole allegiance to the one great staple of cotton, and the raising of grain, stock and fruits, has kept at home in many of the Southern States a vast aggregate sum of money that was formerly sent to the North and West for these necessities. As diversification of crops has become more general in the South, the standard of living has been raised because the farms produced meats, fruits, vegetables and other crops in diversity and abundance.

The subject of Farmers' Institutes is of special interest at this time, as one of these meetings may be secured for the agriculturists of this section if they desire it. That our rural readers may get an idea of Farmers' Institutes, as they are being conducted under the auspices of our State Board of Agriculture, we publish in our news columns an account of that held on Thursday last at Keysville, Va.

COL. LAMB'S PROPOSITION.

Colonel William Lamb proposes to post a forfeit of \$10,000 that the present coal pier does not, and the proposed pier at Lambert's Point would not, obstruct navigation, if the Virginian-Pilot will post a like amount on the other side of the proposition. He will ask the Secretary of War, he says, to appoint a commission of Engineers to examine and report on the matter; their report to be decisive.

This a very lamb-like and bland proposition. Possibly Colonel Lamb regarded it as utterly without guile. We do not. The Virginian-Pilot several days ago protested against the concession to the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, whereby it would be enabled to get permission from the Secretary of War to extend its proposed new pier into the channel. It gave its reasons—that the Norfolk and Western is largely owned by the Pennsylvania railway, a strong political ally of the Administration. The Virginian-Pilot (as Colonel Lamb will readily concede) is not an ally of the Administration. The Norfolk and Western, through the Pennsylvania railway, has a "pull" with the Administration. The Virginian-Pilot has not. It does not mind saying that it would not care to risk \$10,000 on the impartiality of any commission named by the Administration or the Secretary of War. Along with the rest of the country, it has observed the work of some Administration Commissions, and it has not been filled with admiration. It is not disposed to submit any matter, in which it is interested, to the arbitration of its enemies.

The Virginian-Pilot said plainly that it did not believe the interests of this port could be safely left to the sole discretion of the Secretary of War, because of the influences that could be brought to bear in favor of the Norfolk and Western for the proposed concession. It has not changed its opinion. Certainly, then, it would not now be willing to see the interests of the port turned over to a commission appointed by the Secretary of War, for the report of the commission, should it favor the Norfolk and Western, would insure the road the concession for which it contends.

We have every reason for being fully impressed with the fact that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, backed up and owned by the Pennsylvania railway, has a tremendous "pull" on the present Secretary of War, and the Hanna Administration; and, therefore, can afford to put up very big money on the result; but we hardly expected that Col. Lamb would make such an open and public demonstration of that fact.

COL. TAYLOR'S ARGUMENT.

Col. W. H. Taylor, president of the Marine Bank and a director of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, in his speech before the Board of Harbor Commissioners, on Friday, took occasion to say that he did not want it to go to the world that this harbor is already filled up, and that there is no room in it for further enterprises that might desire to come here.

In this admirable sentiment every citizen of this port will join. But to continue filling up the harbor, however, is not a wise way to prove that it was not already filled up. To allow a coal pier of nearly a half mile long to be extended out into the harbor may be a convincing demonstration that the harbor is not yet filled up; but that is a singular method of showing to the world that fact.

There is a sort of wisdom that leads boys to finger buzz-saws to see if they are turning, and to blow into gun barrels to see if they are loaded. The results are historic. The wisdom that would prompt this port to advertise to the world the width of its harbor by

allowing somebody to build a coal pier across it is of the same brand.

Norfolk has room in its harbor and plenty of it. There is no objection to the Norfolk and Western's obtaining a fair share of that room and building as many piers as it may want 500 feet shorter than its present long pier, and dredging back to them; but to be allowed to extend out a coal pier nearly one-half of a mile straight out toward the channel is more than a fair share.

To decry all opposition or objection to the application of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to run out a long pier to the Port Warden's line, and even beyond that line, on the plea that it would indicate to the world that this harbor is already filled up, is an idea so entirely new and so surpassingly dazzling that its brilliancy is blinding.

THE PERENNIAL LOVE OF SPORT.

All the newspapers yesterday morning printed long accounts of how Bob Fitzsimmons and Gus Ruhlin pounded one another according to the rules of boxing, before a big crowd at Madison Square Garden.

The newspapers printed the account of the fight because nine-tenths of the people who read newspapers, wanted to know all about it. The average man looked for the fight about the first thing when he picked up his newspaper. Therefore, the newspapers put the account where it would be easy for him to find it.

There are three wars going on. Men are killing one another in South Africa, in the Philippines, in China. The shrewdest diplomats of the world are playing for the hazard of the world's most populous empire. The best fighting men of the nations are assembled to force their way to the capital of that empire. But the average man wanted to know, if not first, then at the same time, how "Fitzsimmons put Ruhlin to sleep in the sixth?"

The man who was not an average, but who is "sporty," did not wait for the newspapers to appear. He went to the newspaper offices to hear the fight read round by round, or he called them up over the telephone, and asked how the fight was going? Possibly once a week somebody calls up to ask about the war in China. That is the difference.

After a campaign of unparalleled excitement and heat in a neighboring State, the crowds turned away from the election returns to scan the bulletins announcing which of the baseball teams had scored victories, and which had gone down in defeat.

The conclusion is obvious—man is a natural lover of "sport." He likes politics and war well enough, as pastimes. He likes a baseball and prize-fighting even more.

INDEPENDENCE WITH A STRING TIED TO IT.

There has been, since the terms of the Paris treaty were made known, a good deal of skepticism as to the purpose of the Administration to live up to the pledge of Congress to give Cuba independence; nor has that skepticism been in the least abated by reported declarations from authoritative quarters that this pledge will be respected. It is only lately, however, that the method by which the fulfillment of the promise made to Cuba and to the world has been made known. Cuba is to have, in effect, the same sort of freedom that a prisoner has in the penitentiary compound. Thus, the Cubans have been instructed that they will be permitted to hold a constitutional convention in September, but here are the restrictions:

- "1. The foreign relations of Cuba to be managed through the American government at Washington.
- "2. Cuba to have no power to declare war without the consent of the United States.
- "3. The United States government to have a veto power over legislation increasing the Cuban debt beyond certain limits to be set forth in the new constitution.
- "4. The United States to have a certain well-defined supervision over the Cuban treasury.
- "5. The United States to retain for a period of years, if not indefinitely, control of the fortifications which command the port of Havana and other important cities of the republic."

Evidently "Independence" in these days of Imperialism and executive declarations of war is a thing of most dubious meaning and import. Possibly this is the sort of "Independence" that is to be preserved to the republic, that "freedom," as a possession of the individual American citizen, is to undergo this same radical transformation, and the citizen is to remain free to pay his taxes, serve his required term in the army and vote in accordance with the dictation of the politico-military boss of his district. Verily, will the dictionaries have to be revised if old familiar terms are to be intelligible under new conditions. Freedom, independence, the Constitution, Christianity, civilization, progress, all have come under this blessed Administration to have new meanings, and opposite meanings, to those uniformly attached to them in the past.

To return to this precious Cuban scheme—it is plain that it is the purpose of the franchise-grabbing, trust-cabal which controls and finances the Republican party to do unto Cuba as it did unto Porto Rico. There will be no independence for Cuba unless cleaner and more honorable men shall come into control of this government, for the Cubans cannot help themselves.

Governor Roosevelt is having his throat overhauled preparatory to the campaign. His veracity is also in need of a little tinkering.

COUNT WALDERSEE TO COMMAND.

The selection by Emperor William of Field Marshall Count von Waldersee to command the German forces in China and the report that he is acceptable to the Powers as a Commander-in-Chief of the allied army, produce a situation that is unpleasant for the United States. Either the Administration must assent to the program of Emperor William proclaimed in his Bremerhaven speech to the departing German soldiers, "Spare nobody," or it must put itself in the attitude of standing out alone against the German officer who was undoubtedly named by Emperor William with a view to his selection as head of all the foreign forces.

This is another instance of the difficulties attending the role Mr. McKinley is assuming to play in the East. It is reported that Waldersee will not be acceptable to Washington until there has been elaboration of Germany's program and some modification of Emperor William's instructions. The relations of this country with Germany have not been any too friendly for the last two years. How will Emperor William view the sole opposition of this country to a German Commander-in-Chief? A militarist pure and simple, inordinately devoted to his army, will not Emperor William consider it an affront? He will, of course, not consider it a casus belli, but he is certain to resent it, thereby accentuating the strained relations of the two countries.

It is also interesting to inquire whether the other Powers who favor Waldersee will yield to the opposition of the United States. Should they decline to do so, the situation of the American forces would be far from pleasant.

As an example of how little it takes to start a McKinley organ to frothing, and of how little its frothing is worthy the consideration of sane minds, note the following from the New York Mail and Express touching the adoption of the suffrage amendment in North Carolina:

"By this monumental crime against liberty and justice the electoral vote of North Carolina has been absolutely pledged to Bryan. He is doubtless proud of his victory."

And yet this suffrage amendment does not go into effect until July, 1902, or nearly two years after Bryan will have won or lost! Can asinine absurdity go further than this excerpt?

The Virginian-Pilot desires that concessions be granted for as many piers as the Norfolk and Western wants at Lambert's Point, so they stop eight hundred feet short of the Port Warden's line; but no LONG PIERS to obstruct navigation and injure our harbor for no other reason than to save the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company the expense of building two shorter piers and dredging out, instead of building one long pier out in our harbor and obstructing navigation to the cities on this Port.

THE STATE PRESS.

If McKinley is responsible for everything that is favorable, let's charge this hot weather and terrible drought up to him.—Salem Times-Register.

But suppose in the midst of it the Republicans recall what a nice blizzard he gave us in 1898?

Director Merriam could safely offer a valuable prize to the city that is satisfied with the census returns of its population with little danger to have to award it. If there is such a city it hasn't been heard from, while the dissatisfied ones are heard from hourly by mail, by wire and by word of mouth, and the hearing is not so pleasant for Director Merriam and his immediate subordinates.—Bedford Bulletin.

There is no reason why it should be pleasant. In Norfolk the census taker missed about every fourth man.

This is not the time to criticize the city authorities in regard to the paving entanglement.—Danville Bee.

No; the weather is too hot to waste energy.

Dr. R. A. Wise will have no opposition for Congress in the Second district. No better evidence can be had of the superhuman efforts being made by the Republicans to carry the next House than the tactics used for the purpose of harmonizing things in the Second district.—Cape Charles Light.

Are Hon. R. A. Wise and Hon. Geo. E. Bowden so inconsequential as to be classed with things? And the harmony is at present of the kind Hon. Bob Fitzsimmons and Hon. Gus Ruhlin exhibited at Madison Square Garden.

After noting the improvements made in its town during the year, the Blackstone Courier says:

"These, then, are some of the many improvements noted to date for this year, and we challenge any town in Virginia to a comparison, in proportion to population and capital. The year is only a little over half gone, and before the close we have every reason to expect many more to mention."

Here is an opportunity to throw a little pleasing and profitable variety into war and politics. The Courier's gauntlet should be picked up.

No matter what the Constitution says about Congress alone having the power to declare war, it will be a very easy matter, after the Chinese war, for the President to go ahead and get the country into a war with any other country he pleases and never say a word to Congress until the war is well along. There will be ample precedent for it, you observe, in the two wars we shall have had, and it is establishing this very precedent against which we are protesting.—Staunton News.

Apparently the President finds it an easy matter already to get the country into war. He has gotten it into the biggest war of the century under the claim that there was not time to

summon Congress to act in the emergency. That claim was made about two months ago, and it is still repeated when an extra session is suggested.

THE PRESS ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

(Philadelphia Times, Ind.)
Mr. Bryan's speech appears of appalling length, but no one who reads beyond the opening paragraph will put it aside before he has reached the end. It is an exceedingly able speech, clear, coherent and logical, and as earnest as eloquent, and all the more forcible because it is confined closely to one subject, which he takes as the significant leading issue that typifies all the general issues of the campaign.

(Washington Times, Dem.)
This notable oration will be read by those who disagree with Mr. Bryan as well as by those who are in full accord with his views and principles, and will create a profound impression on popular sentiment.

(Richmond Dispatch, Dem.)
Taken in its entirety, Mr. Bryan's acceptance is an unequivocal and ringing endorsement, and an able exposition of the Kansas City platform, a crushing arraignment of the Republican party and imperialism, and as we have said before, a great and convincing campaign document.

(Richmond Times, Ind.)
Mr. Bryan devoted his whole speech to the discussion of the question of imperialism, and it must be admitted even by his opponents, that the speech was an able, forceful and patriotic presentation of that subject. It was a defense of our republicanism in institutions and an eloquent plea for half of their maintenance. Mr. Bryan is also to be commended for his frankness with reference to his attitude toward the Philippine question.

(Charleston News and Courier, Dem.)
Yes, we say, "A bugle call to Americans," not a bugle call to Democrats or Populists, or Silver Republicans, bi-metalists or monometalists, Free Traders, or Protectionists, but "A bugle call to Americans," to citizens of the great American republic, who still believe in the principles of liberty on which this government was founded, and in the Constitution which was adopted by the people of the various States when they entered into the compact of Union.

(New York Sun, Rep.)
Bryan's long essay on "Imperialism" read yesterday is therefore really an attack on his own followers and on nobody else.

(Philadelphia Enquirer, Rep.)
The speech in which Mr. Bryan responded to the formal notification of his nomination as the Democratic candidate to the Presidency, is remarkable chiefly for what it does not contain. It consists of a long and labored elaboration of the proposition that the United States cannot exercise jurisdiction in the Philippine Islands without contravening the principles which our governmental institutions are established. Some part of the argument by which Mr. Bryan seeks to maintain this doctrine is ingenious and plausible, but it is in the main too rhetorical and insincere to convince the intelligent mind. It is, moreover, open to the serious objection that it is addressed to an imaginary situation.

(Philadelphia Record, Ind.)
The "paramount" issue raised by the policy of the Administration and the republican majority in Congress has not been more clearly defined in this speech, forcibly presented than in this speech. It is an issue which, as Mr. Bryan declares, the Republican party managers will not be permitted to evade in this campaign by attempts to divert the public mind by boasting and self-congratulation.

(Newport News Press, Dem.)
The speech was up to the standard of excellence set by Mr. Bryan in his former efforts, and will probably prove a strong document in the campaign literature of the next few months.

(Baltimore American, Rep.)
Bryan's Indianapolis speech was a wild cry for the destruction of our commerce, our industries, our currency, our contentments, our prosperity and our present high position before the nations of the world.

(Baltimore News, Ind.)
More important than anything in the speech itself is the spectacle presented by such a speech being made at all by the chosen representative of a great political party—a party comprising something like half the voters of the United States. This may not make imperialism the "paramount issue" of the campaign, but it settles once and for ever the claim so persistently set up by Administration newspapers that "anti-imperialism" is merely the fad of a few malcontents and a few "intellectuals."

(Jacksonville Times-Union, Dem.)
No one can deny that Mr. Bryan's views on Imperialism are sustained by all precedent, that the founders of the Republican party entertained and practiced the same opinions, and that these have been the guiding principles of the country from the beginning. It is idle to urge that Jefferson and Madison were imperialists because they "annexed territory." It would be as reasonable to claim William Penn for one because he bought land like William McKinley.

(Mail and Express, Rep.)
None but a man richly endowed with the gifts of the demagogue and profoundly believing in the credibility of his hearers would have dared to deliver an address so deceitful in spirit, to mawkish in tone and so completely phrased in the cant of the professional place-seeker.

(Atlanta Constitution, Dem.)
For what it purports to be, and within its scope and limits, Mr. Bryan's address of acceptance is the finest political paper that has emanated from an American since the days of Abraham Lincoln. It is a document that invites and will bear the closest study, and it is bound to make a most profound impression on the minds of thoughtful men.

(Chicago Record, Ind.)
It will no longer do for the supporters of the policy of the Administration to charge that the opposition has no program for the treatment of the Philippines. The program is definite and is now known to all. The time has come when more definite statement of Republican policy and its defense on its merits. After this speech and the evident Democratic purpose to press the fight on these lines there can be no evasion of the issue.

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